



## FARM AND GARDEN.

## GOOD WORDS FOR THAT MUCH ABUSED ANIMAL THE MULE.

Experiences Related by Well Known Farmers—Easy Modes of Lifting and Setting Posts—One Way of Subduing an Obstinate Ewe.

Farmers often experience annoyance and even loss because a ewe will refuse to own the lamb she is desired to suck. In such a case the obstinate ewe may be confined between two small hurdles. Our cat represents such an arrangement and one approved by Henry Stewart, who says that one day's confinement in it is often sufficient to bring the most stubborn animals to reason.



HURDLES FOR OBSTINATE EWES.

Two light stakes are driven in the ground close together, to confine the ewe's head and keep her from butting the lamb. If she is disposed to lie down, as some stubborn ones will do, a light pole is passed through the hurdles resting upon the lower bar beneath her belly. Thus confined during the day, she is helpless, and if the lamb is lively, it will manage to get its supply of food. The ewe should be released at night.

## Profit in Mules.

There is one branch of stock raising which is not by any means overdone, and that is the raising of mules. As the scope of agricultural country in the United States increases, the greater the demand for animals suited for draft purposes, and it is an acknowledged fact that in many sections the mule has as many friends as the horse for this object. The great arguments in favor of mules are their hardiness, endurance and the ease with which they can be sold.

A Kentucky breeder, who has been engaged in raising mules for thirty years, makes the following suggestions: The raising of mules in Kentucky or the west is not profitable unless the animals produced be of good size—say from fourteen and one-half to fifteen and one-half hands high. The best jacks for this class of mules are not less than fifteen hands. The dams are of equal importance and should be improved blooded mares. Mules from such crosses are the best seen in Kentucky and always command a good price. The most important improvement in jacks in the state of Kentucky was through the introduction of the well known Spanish jacks Mammoth and Warrior. These were imported from Spain between the years 1835 and 1850. These jacks at date of arrival were valued at and cost \$5,000 each, and were full sixteen hands high. As breeders, they were remarkably fine, and greatly improved the size of the jack stock by crossing on the common jacks of Kentucky. Later importations from the same source made additional improvements, but none so decided as the two above named.

According to estimates made by the United States agricultural department, the state in which mules rate highest is New Jersey, the next highest being in Maryland. Texas has the greatest number of any state, and the animals are valued at a lower price—less than one-half the average value in New Jersey, for instance. Kentucky and Missouri show up well in this industry.

The prejudice against the mule is an unjust one. For farm work and road hauling it exceeds all other animals; it is more economical, is stronger, harder, never gets sick, and, according to old traditions, never dies.

## Quality of Cows' Milk.

As a rule, milk is richer in the fall and poorer in the spring. The quality of cows' milk is not only affected by the age of the animal, but by the distance from the time of calving. Climate exerts considerable influence on the quality of milk. In moist and temperate seasons a larger quantity, though generally a poorer quality, of milk is obtained than in dry warm seasons. The race and breed, and size of animals of course, exercises a powerful influence on quality of milk.

Variations in the composition of milk are dependent also upon age and bodily health. Professor Willard calls attention to the fact that, other things being equal, young cows yield a milk more rich in solids than do old cows, a view not adopted by all American dairymen, some of whom believe that an old cow's milk is as good if not better than a young one's. English dairymen agree with Professor Willard, and generally observe the rule of turning off their milk cows at from seven to eight years of age.

Good milk of average quality, according to Voelcker, contains from 10.12 to 11 per cent. of dry matter and about 12.2 per cent. of pure fat. It yields from 9 to 10 per cent. of cream. Milk that contains more than 90 per cent. of water and less than 2 per cent. of pure fat is naturally very poor or has been adulterated.

When milk contains from 12 to 13.2 per cent. of solid matter and from 3 to 3.12 per cent. of pure fatty substance it is rich, and if it contains more than 12.12 per cent. of dry matter and 4 per cent. or more of pure fat it is of extraordinary quality. Such milk throws off from 11 to 12 per cent. of cream in bulk on standing for twenty-four hours at 62 degs. Fahr., as has been proven by the experiments of Professor Willard and others.

## Saddle Horses and Their Gaits.

The increased demand for saddle horses, so apparent of late in the east, is felt all over the country, hence the subject of saddle horses and their gaits, treated by such acknowledged authority as The National Live Stock Journal, will doubtless prove

of general interest.

The gaits for a saddle horse are the walk, the fox trot, the single foot and the rack. The walk is a gait understood by everybody; but everybody does not understand that a good saddle horse ought to be able to go a square walk at the rate of five miles an hour. The fox trot is faster than the square walk, and the horse will usually take a few steps at this gait when changing from a fast walk to a trot. It may be easily taught to most horses by urging them slightly beyond their ordinary walking speed, and, when they strike the fox trot step, holding them to it. They will soon learn to like it, and

it is one of the easiest of gaits for both horse and rider.

The single foot differs somewhat from the fox trot, and has been described as exactly intermediate between the true trot and the true walk. Each foot appears to move independently of the other, with a sort of pitapat, one at a time, motion, and it is a much faster gait than the fox trot.

The rack is very nearly allied to the true pacing gait, the difference being that in the latter the hind foot keeps exact time with the fore foot of the same side, making it what has been called a literal or one side at a time motion, while in the former the hind foot touches the ground slightly in advance of the fore foot on the same side. The rack is not as fast a gait as the true pace; but is a very desirable gait in a saddle horse. In addition, the perfect saddle horse should be able to trot, pace and gallop, and should be quick, nervous and elastic in all his motions, without a particle of dullness or sluggishness in his nature. His mouth should be sensitive, and he should respond instantly to the slightest motion of the rein in the hands of the rider.

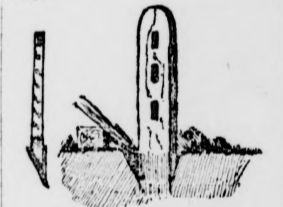
A poor and clumsy rider, however, will soon spoil the best trained saddle horse in the world, and such a person should never be permitted to mount a horse that is exceptionally valuable for that purpose. A "plug" horse and a "plug" rider may well go together; but keep a really good, well trained saddle horse for one who knows how to enjoy this most health giving, exhilarating and delightful out of door exercise.

## Science of Rail Splitting.

Almost any farm hand can split rails, but there is considerable science to be observed in the work. One man will rive them with ease, while another equally as stout will tug away and soon exhaust his strength, with comparative small results. The reason of this great disparity is in knowing how to apply the tools. But considerable advantage may be derived by an expert hand in having suitable tools. The best maul to be used is made of a knot, and should be of medium weight, not too heavy to swing with ease. One iron wedge, quite slim, should be kept and used for starting the split; it is not apt to rebound, and if it should, it may be easily prevented by making a few checks with an axe near together, and starting the wedge between them, or by rubbing the wedge in dirt.—Planters' Journal.

## Lifting and Setting Posts.

A convenient and desirable implement for taking up fence posts, says The American Agriculturist, consists of a stout pole of the size and shape of a wagon tongue.



## A CONVENIENT POST LIFTER.

The thickest part of this pole, for about fifteen inches from the end, is shaped like a wedge. This is sheathed with a frame made of iron half an inch thick and two and a half inches wide, and securely fastened with screws or bolts. The end should be pointed and slightly bent upward. The manner of using this convenient implement is shown above in the illustration.

Directions are also given for setting a gate post so that the gate will never sag and catch on the ground. Sometimes, owing to the soft nature of the soil, it is almost impossible to plant the post firmly by ordinary means.

The work may, however, be satisfactorily accomplished by packing medium sized stones around the post, in the hole, as shown in the engraving. Then if it is thought that this will not insure sufficient firmness, add good mortar. Place in a layer of stones, then mortar enough to imbed the next layer of stones, and so on until the hole is full and the post planted. Do not cover up the stones with earth or disturb the post for a few days until the mortar has "set." Remember that the post must be set plumb while the work is going on, as it can never be straightened after the mortar has "set." Only durable posts should be used, and this method of setting should only be followed with gate posts which are supposed to be permanent, and not with posts apt to be changed.

How to Tell if Timber is Sound. The soundness of a log of timber may be ascertained by placing the ear close to one end of it, while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when the continuance of the vibrations will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that unsoundness exists.

water—I beg your pardon, sir, but it's fo'clock, sir. Caveley (who has lost himself a little)—What's it, waiter (quickly)—reshterdav 'ret'morrer—Tid Bits.

A Wrinkle to Photographers. Photo Artist (to gourmand)—So, there, now keep quite still and think of your favorite dish!—Befblatt.

## Feeding Cows for Milk.

Professor L. B. Arnold, who is considered high authority in all matters pertaining to the dairy, advises, when milk is the object, the following as a profitable food for milk cows:

400 pounds of bran	\$4.00
20 pounds of corn meal	3.00
100 pounds of cotton seed meal	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8.00</b>

which gives \$1.21 as the cost of 100 pounds of the mixture, or if any or all the materials can be purchased at lower figures, the cost of the compound will be proportionately less.

On the subject of how to feed ground rations, Professor Arnold says that there is no advantage in simply wetting ground feed to give to cattle. "It is quite as well for them to eat it dry, and it is better to feed it so in winter, unless it can be fed warm. When the weather is suitable there is some advantage in wetting the hay or straw to be fed, and mixing the ground feed with it. Fed in this way the meal and coarse fodder go into the first stomach, or rumen, together, and all are remasticated. If the meal is fed alone, it is liable to miss the first stomach and go directly into the third or fourth stomach, when it is not chewed over again, and hence it is not digested as soon or as well. One pound of the mixed food for each 100 pounds of live weight, mixed with straw, would be a suitable ration for milk cows. If fed to store cattle or dry cows, 25 per cent. less meal would suffice."

## A Convenient Piggy.

Farmers ought to provide for swine protection from the heat of summer and the cold of winter a place where the young pigs can be fed by themselves, and where fattening as well as breeding stock may receive proper treatment. A good pasture in summer and a sunny yard in winter are the best places for pigs the greater part of the year; but during certain seasons some kind of a house is quite necessary for swine where most profitable results are required.



FIG. 1.—OUTSIDE VIEW OF PIGGERY.

This house may be cheap or expensive, to suit the taste and means of the owner. A very good piggy is shown in the accompanying illustrations, sketches of which were furnished by an Iowa correspondent, to The American Agriculturist. The building, a prospective view of which is given in fig. 1, is twenty feet wide and may be made as long as necessary to accommodate the number of swine to be kept. Yet it is not advisable to keep too large a number in one house; when more than seventy or seventy-five are to be raised it is advisable to build additional houses.

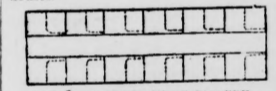


FIG. 2.—INSIDE PLAN OF PIGGERY.

A width of 20 feet admits of a central alleyway 4 feet wide, and 12 feet wide on each side of it, as seen in Fig. 2. Each sow should have two pens 6 by 8 feet, one to sleep in, and the other for use during daylight. The long outside walls are 4 feet high, with a door for each pen leading into an outside enclosure, 12 by 16 feet. The center posts are 8 feet high. Over each pen and under the center roof are small windows to admit light and air. One or two of the pens may be used for storing corn and bran. From a never failing well situated on higher ground a short distance away, water is conveyed into the house in pipes.

## Facts Worth Knowing.

One thousand women own and manage farms in Iowa.

All fowls that feather slowly are, it is claimed, hardy.

Too large pots account for many failures in flower culture.

The Herefords have proven a popular breed on the western cattle ranches.

Progressive growers no longer feed little chicks an exclusive diet of corn meal.

Fine butter is a luxury and will always command a good price in every city market.

The Augusta Rattlesnake water melon is favorably known in both northern and southern markets.

Tomato, cabbage and other tender plants are often saved at time of transplanting by dipping the roots into manure water and rich earth mixed to about the consistency of thin mush.

Profitable culture requires that care be taken in setting out plants to give sunny exposure to whatever delights in heat and sunshine, reserving partially shaded spots to plants that will thrive in the shade.

No lawn can be long maintained in good order without successive rolling. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. Rolling ought to be done early, before the ground becomes dry.

W. D. Philbrick believes that soaking seeds, as a rule, does more harm than good. He says: "The only chemical stuffs that have proved useful, so far as I know, are the blue vitriol to destroy germs of smut, strychnine to destroy crows and blackbirds and smearing of tar on corn seed for protection from these birds."

William Crozier, New York, says: "I estimate the average value of manure for feeding stock to be \$4 per ton, or \$120 per acre; two tons—the average crop of hay—would be only \$80 per acre. The seed, manure and cultivation of a crop of manure need not exceed \$50 per acre at the utmost, leaving a clear profit of \$30 per acre over the labor."

## COST SALE

OR

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## THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Brandon.

## AT COST PRICE

## THE PUBLIC MAY EXPECT BIG BARGAINS

as the Goods were all Bought for Cash, on the very best Markets.

Call and get some of the Bargains, as the Goods must be Sold.

## We Mean Business.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Brandon Boot House, Rosser Avenue,

T. T. ATKINSON.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

## McCOLL'S LARDINE,

Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

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## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS &amp; OINTMENT.

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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

## LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

## THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

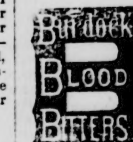
## For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

70, NEW OXFORD STREET (near 505 OXFORD STREET), LONDON. And are sold at 1/4d., 2/6d., 4/6d., 1/2s., 1s., and 2/6s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Holloway is prominent on the Pot and Box. If the address is not 505, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Hemorrhoids, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

## OTHER RAILWAYS.

While we must admit the effort of the Local Legislature, to secure competition in railways, is a very commendable one, we are not of the opinion their proceedings are the wisest conceivable in the interest of the country. There are but few who will not admit the province has, at least in the older portion, the full right to charter and protect the operation of any number of roads to the southern boundary, as well as any other boundary, even in the face of the C.P.R. contract, yet there are but few, who fully understand the situation of affairs, that will say the province has a constitutional or legal right to insist on compelling its chartering power to form connections with roads outside our boundaries, or to allow roads to cross them. Here is where the real difficulty comes in. Building roads to our boundaries and confining their operations within them, is the full extent of provincial jurisdiction and all that would be guaranteed in an appeal to the privy council, but this in so far as the demands of many are concerned, would leave the country no better off than it is at present.

A perusal of clause 15 of the C.P.R. contract must also fully convince any one open to conviction, that, as matters stand, the Federal Government must protect where it alone has the power to control. To operate a line across the boundary, it is not alone sufficient that two roads, one from Manitoba and the other from the south should touch there, a crossing must first be obtained from the parliament of Canada and the C.P.R. contract says that for twenty years the parliament of Canada shall not authorize the construction or operation of such a highway. Now then is the end to be met unless a modification of the contract satisfactory to the C.P.R. is secured? We did not like a remark Mr. Karchhoffer, M.P.P., made in this connection, in the city hall, Friday evening. It was, that if this railway connection was made at the boundary, he would like to see the power that could prevent crossings. This was similar to an argument Joe Martin, M.P.P. made use of in the same connection, when cornered by the writer on the same thing some three years ago. It was that "if a crossing could be got in no other way, we would have to get up a rebellion and force it." In this age of wisdom, law makers one and all ought to understand there is a constitutional avenue through which every province can get its right, and it should ask for no more. That it is right for Manitoba to build roads to the boundary few will deny, and the Privy Council would secure it for the province; but to secure further liberty the consent of the Federal Government must be had and that cannot be done until the C.P.R. is first satisfied.

We are not of those who believe the province would derive the untold advantages from the entrance of the Grand Trunk which many mostly Grits declare we would, as no guarantee can be secured that it would lead to permanent competition, but if it would drown the Grit cry of discontent, and lead to the construction of branch lines, as it doubtless would, there is an urgent necessity for it; but as we have said before this, have it in a constitutional.

## THE FREE PRESS AND OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

That great organ of consistency, the Free Press, is up to its eyes in glory these times. It is aware there is a strong feeling in the country against the Federal Government's policy of disallowance of railway charters, and it has a feast, in its own estimation, hammering away at the matter. It now piles into the electors for their "stupidity" in voting for the "double-faced" candidates, who were returned in four out of five constituencies, and who came within an ace of beating "Manitoba's only representative" in the fifth; but as a matter of fact, it must be aware it is shedding its patriotic blood for naught. Instead of Messrs. Daly, Royal, Scarth and Ross being dishonest, in their pre-election promises, they are proving themselves to be honest, and in strong contrast with the snivelling jumping jack that represents Marquette. When Watson first ran it was as a "Manitoba Rights" man with "Liberal tendencies," but after election he blossomed out into a full grown Keillie Grit—"Manitoba's only humbug."

When, in June 1885, Mr. Watson found he could not, in the interests of Manitoba, of whom he was the only representative, support Mr. Blake's amendment to the government's measure to make the land grants free and unrestricted, to railway companies, the best that he could do was to shirk the vote, and evade all responsibility. He knew in his heart of hearts, humbug and all as he is, that Blake's proposition was unfriendly to the country, and that the government's measure was squarely in its interest, and he had neither the courage nor the manliness to say so. It will be time enough for the humbug's great defender at Winnipeg to commence calling the other representatives pet names, of its own manufacture, when they approach in hypocrisy and deception, the darling of its own creation. In the record of the Conservatives, there is not the first semblance of ground for suspicion they will not be true, to the end, to their

election pledges—they are and all told their constituents they were one with the government on its general policy, but were bound to use their best efforts to secure the disallowance of railway charters to the south, even if the government persisted in their past policy, and there is ample evidence they have so far been unflinching in their exertions in that direction. We know the private views of some of these four gentlemen, and they are that disallowance is not so great a drawback to the country, as the Grit claqueurs declare it is, but still they are none the less bent on carrying out as far as possible their promises to the electors. If there is an incompatibility in the position of these representatives, as the Grit Lycurgus says there is, but which no one else believes, in supporting the government on other measures while opposing it on this, the representatives are not to blame for it. These gentlemen appealed to the people on the grounds set out, and if they took any course other than the one they are taking they would be proving themselves recreant to their trust, and renegades suitable only for Grit representation.

But let the Free Press take a dose of its own record and perhaps it will soothe the aching of its own stomach. During the year 1877 until the elections in 1878, no one could possibly denounce the railway policy of the Mackenzie government in stronger language than the Free Press denounced it, and still in the elections of the latter year, Mr. Luxton appeared in Marquette as a candidate in the Grit interest, ready doubtless to give his party a hearty support in all matters excepting its railway policy, if not in that also, notwithstanding the representations of his own paper. Does the dictator of the only moral Daily see a comparison between the position of himself in the past and the representatives of Manitoba in the present, to whose election he takes so much exception?

But we can carry the painting farther if our good brother Luxton, only desires a further glance at the popular opinion of his own inconsistencies. If disallowance is continued, it is reasonable to say it is at the suggestion of the C.P.R. Co., and certainly not in the face of their protest, and yet last winter before the elections there was no man in the country more anxious than Mr. Luxton and no paper in the country more desirous than the Moral Daily, that Sir Donald A. Smith, one of the gentlemen in whose interest disallowance will be maintained, if at all, should be one of the representatives of Manitoba. Think of this line of consistency! Sir Donald desired to be elected for Winnipeg as an Independent, as a supporter of the government, in all that he believed to be right, but as a special advocate of disallowance, the very thing of which the Free Press in its new role has such a holy horror, and the consistent orator of the consistent Grit party of Manitoba was his strongest advocate "above the earth." Could hypocrisy and arrant nonsense go further than this?

But we would like to ask our neighbor a question in taking leave of him for the present, and it is how the province would get rid of disallowance, if the destinies of the country were placed in the hands of Edward Blake and Co., and they were depending on the votes of such men as its nominee, Sir Donald A. Smith for their political existence. An answer to this will satisfy the curiosity of many anxious Grits in the country.

It is scarcely the best proceeding for the Local Government to lay out a calculation to build itself a southern railway to the boundary, should the charters recently passed be disallowed. It is a work of too great a magnitude in the present state of our finances, and the more especially, when there was another and an easier way out of the difficulty. The road will necessarily be at least 75 miles in length, and will cost at least \$25,000, or more than a whole year's provincial receipts. It would have been better if the government had chartered for the first 60 miles from Winnipeg, and entered into an arrangement to construct in connection with the charter, the remaining 15 miles as a public work. In this way the road would be free from disallowance, in that the chartered portion did not interfere even with the government's line of policy outside of the letter of the C.P.R. contract, and the remaining portion would be more in keeping with the provincial resources. There are other interests in the province to be assisted besides a railway for the purpose of tickling the whims of Winnipeggers, and the government should see the entire credit of the country is not pledged for the benefit of the one institution.

It appears David Mills is not the only great stretcher in the Grit ranks; our own Edward participates in the amusement. The other day he had to take up the attention of the House a full hour supporting the Home Rule resolution of Mr. Curran. It does appear strange that such men as Mr. Blake cannot see it is no part of their business to interfere with the British parliament in their dealing with the other colonies of the Empire. We do not think Mr. Blake would thank the parliament of any of the Australian colonies for dictating to Great Britain a line of policy for her to pursue towards the Canadian people, and for the same reason it ought to be clear to Mr. Blake, his interference with the parliament of the Mother Country can be regarded as nothing short of overgrown impertinence, by the statesmen of Great Britain. But then some men will persist in exhibiting their importance no matter how obnoxious the exhibition may be to others.

The Montreal Gazette referring to the effort to defeat the Manitoba Government, has the following:

"There has been no issue before the people since polling day to change the position in which the government stood towards them. Any combination to bring about the overthrow of the newly endorsed Cabinet must therefore have been based on considerations other than those of principle or desire for the general welfare."

What does Judas, Jr., think of the opinion of outsiders on his honorable effort to establish a Brown-Greenway Administration? We may inform our Montreal confrere the "other Conservative" that influenced Judas of the Prevailor, were the promises of government plunder in the shape of printing contracts, even in the face of his oath to remain clear of contracts while a member of the house.

It would be much better if the Local Government would go slower in this railway guaranteeing business, for the present, and until more is known of the situation. Sentimentality should never be allowed to drown the prospects of a province. Already the province is in for a heavy liability on the Hudson's Bay and other schemes, and a credit must be left for other interests, which require it as much as Winnipeg needs railways. We have the history of this business before us in the provinces. In 1852, Sir Francis Hincks administration guaranteed the bonds of the Grand Trunk, to the extent of \$16,000,000, and after the amount ran up to \$25,000,000 in principal and interest Canada had to pay it, and it is now one-tenth of our national debt. Besides, we all know now the Grand Trunk would have been built if Canada never guaranteed a cent. If this line was built as a Grand Trunk connection, after Manitoba became blustered for its construction, it might either fall bodily into the hands of the C.P.R. or become involved in a pool that would render it of practically no value. Under the circumstances, it is much better to be cautious in this matter.

## PROVINCIAL.

The two youths who were arrested for breaking into and robbing the postoffice and store at St. Norbert have been sent up for trial by Mr. Jos. Wolf, J. P. The young thieves stole about \$25 worth of clothing besides some cash and other small articles.

A comparison of the amount of wheat marketed at Portage la Prairie this season—that is the crop of 1886—and that marketed last season—the crop of 1885 shows as follows: The Assiniboine elevator received last season 270,000 bushels, this season 200,000 bushels; the Ogilvie Milling Co. received last season 125,000 bushels, this season 140,000 bushels, and expect to receive some 12 or 15,000 bushels yet. The reason that the amount received by the Assiniboine elevator last season was greater than this season is that this year the grain received is more for their own use, for milling purposes, they not wishing to store much, and also owing to the fact that a very great deal of grain was being shipped direct from other stations close by, like McDonald, High Bluff, and other places this year, which last year passed through the town elevator. The Assiniboine Milling Co. have ground already this year 135,000 bushels. The Marquette mills, operated by E. McDonald, has ground about 35,000 bushels.

The Call's Ottawa correspondent says: After several new members had spoken, during which reference was made to voting by certificate, amid loud applause Mr. Daly rose. He was not aware that he was guilty of anything to void his election, and it might be taken for granted that protests would have been entered if the charges had been true. If he had received votes by certificate the same might be said of his opponent. He went on to show that the majority against him at Deloraine amounted to twenty-four, despite the calculations of his supporters, who assured him that only two votes could be allowed by certificate at each poll. Continuing, he threw the blame into language by remarking it was strange that Christie, although he had from the 12th of March to the 5th of April, did not conceive the idea of protesting the return until he visited Ottawa and received light from Mr. Blake; but fortunately, he added, the light came two days too late. He thought the reason it was proposed to upset his election was because he wanted to "saw off" against Bob Watson, whom he jokingly characterized as the Liberal whip from the likes to the Rockies. Mr. Daly encouraged by Ministerial cheers, proceeded to rebuke the accusation that the returning officers in Manitoba were partisan. A sheriff or registrar was chosen in every case but in Selkirk where a reputable gentleman performed the duty.

## DOUGLAS.

On the 20th Mr. Wm. Kirby was married to Miss Tilley—congratulations.

In reply to Croaker we must say we think he has taken and swallowed the whole article. We never intended the article to be viewed in that light. In reference to rejecting last year's teacher, trustees ought to know their own business best; but we never heard but one charge laid against said teacher; namely—closing school and going away too frequently, and then we understood she had permission from the trustees; but other teachers did apply for said school—a Mr. Hetherington favorably spoken of and others, we understood. Now, what your correspondent meant was this: That trustees ought not to reject one after another looking or waiting for a perfect paragon. In speaking of failing in general, we meant other schools as well as Elton, as Croaker may learn, if he reads said article. We mentioned one as an example, namely, Clinton. Many others have glass out, the door open &c. The other charges, we do not even attempt to reply to, nor shall we in the future, if other charges are made against us, and will close by only saying we think Croaker too over-sensitive for public usefulness.

LINDSAY, Ont., April 20.—Mr. Hudspeth, Conservative, was elected to-day in South Victoria. After the result was made known a rousing demonstration was made in honor of the new member.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

## FEEDING RATIONS FOR MILCH COWS. HORSES THAT WILL SELL.

Directions for Building a Convenient and Economical Piggery—Hints Worthy of Consideration Wherever Vegetables Are Grown, Either for Home or Market.

When plants are removed from the soil in which the seed germinated, a considerable shock is experienced unless great care is exercised in transplanting them to their new bed. The important operation of transplanting is properly performed when the equilibrium between the functions of the roots and the leaves is soon re-established. If plants are transplanted to a wet and particularly heavy soil, the part pressed to the roots will bake and contract, leaving open spaces near the roots. The earth into which plants are to be shifted should be freshly dug, as this seems to encourage an early emission of young rootlets; and it should be as fine as possible, so that every part of the roots may come in contact with soil and moisture.

If the earth has been freshly stirred and is moist enough to allow planting holes to be made by the dibble, without cravine, and the soil is not very sandy, new roots will soon begin to grow, and the warm soil will push these rapidly forward.



PROPER USE OF THE DIBBLE.

A. Oemler, in some very sound advice given to truck farmers of the south, furnishes directions that may be safely followed in any locality where vegetable and strawberry plants are grown. Following are some of his suggestions: In transplanting such plants as the strawberry, the fibrous roots should be opened out as much as possible, while the root of the top rooted plant, as the cabbage, beet, etc., should be placed regularly up and down and not bent upon itself. If such root is bent, the nutritive matter in descending from the boxes will be interrupted at the bend, and new rootlets will be slow to appear beyond it. In transplanting the soil ought to be uniformly sandy and it sometimes becomes necessary, in a drought, during an entire transplanting season, to water the plants after they are set out. In this case the watered surface should be covered with dry soil to prevent baking.

In a loose fine, light soil, free from sticks, stones, pebbles, etc., the hand alone is often used in transplanting on a small scale, but either the planting stick or dibble, or the trowel, is preferable. The trowel is the safer implement in the hands of an unskilled workman. In using the dibble, it is thrust into the soil to at least the full depth at which the plant is to be inserted, the hole is then widened by a rotary motion of the implement.

If the plant is properly held in the hand between the thumb and the index finger of the left hand, and this placed in the hole; the dibble is then plunged into the ground two or three inches from the plant, in a direction with its point toward and a little below the end of the root. The engraving, taken from Truck Farming, shows the hole made by the dibble with the point of the plant within it. The dibble is thrust into the ground, ready to fix the root in place, by using the point on a fulcrum and moving the handle of the dibble from left to right. The soil will be pressed to the root for its entire length from a trowel. If this is done with sufficient force, it will fix the delicate plant firmly in the soil. If, on the other hand, the dibble is inserted perpendicularly or parallel with the plant instead of at an angle, or if the plant is withdrawn before the movement from left to right is completed, the soil will only be pressed to the root at the top, leaving its more important part loosely suspended in an open excavation of the soil.

Planting proceeds most conveniently from left to right. When the trowel is employed the operation is the same, except that the implement is inserted in front of the plant instead of at its side.

## Horses That Sell Well.

There is no branch of the stock industry that, with judicious management, pays better than rearing horses. Farmers may come in for their share of profits in this industry if they will but exercise common sense. There are enough trotters; remember this and leave their rearing and training to professional breeders. The farmer's opportunity lies in the production of good, serviceable animals, which will sell at a remunerative price. Such horses always pay, and there is not half the risk in raising these there is with the lighter and more nervous trotters. It is only about one trotter in 500 that amounts to anything—at least that makes a sufficiently good record to pay for his trouble and brings a big sum extra. When a trotter falls below a certain standard he is the most valueless of horses to own.

There is always a ready sale for half-bred percherons, as is there indeed for any good shaped horse that will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. The quick stepping ones prove excellent coaches and are in demand as carriage teams, while the more clumsy, slow going animals prove valuable as cart and truck horses.

## Cultivation of the Peach.

While the peach can be successfully cultivated out of doors anywhere south of 42 degrees north latitude and under an altitude of 9,000 feet, yet it is not a crop north of 39 degrees. But south of this, even to Florida and Texas it flourishes with the greatest luxuriance. The force of latitude must determine to considerable extent the value of a variety, yet experience has proven that some varieties do well wherever the peach will succeed at all. These varieties are justly regarded as most valuable for general cultivation. Pre-eminent among these hardier ones stand the Crawford and Minton, respectively.

A diversity of opinion exists among intelligent growers in regard to the height of the head of a peach tree, or rather at what height the head should be allowed to begin to form. The arguments advanced by advocates of low heads are two. First, that the fruit is nearer the ground and more easily picked; second, that the low heads withstand the storms better and are not so easily blown down. Others are opposed to low heads claim that the lower branches die for want of sufficient air and sunshine, and that low heads prevent convenient cultivation. J. A. Park, a well known authority in the peach growing district of Delaware, thinks the feet the proper height from which to form the head, as this admits of room enough to cultivate around the trees with a hoe or low wheel.

## Multitudinous Poultry Tawdlers.

William Winter denies the authenticity of an alleged interview with him published in a Boston paper. He says: "For thirty years I have labored in literature, and I have always respected and sustained the dignity and honor of my profession. It is no light thing that I now find myself entrapped and paraded as one of those multitudinous poultry tawdlers who are the newspapers with the clamor of the gab and cackle and effluvia of their personal conceit."—New York Graphic.

## Gilding Glass.

A process for gilding or decorating glass with gold and silver has been brought out. It is stated to be a revival of an older process, or in other words the discovery of a lost art. The metal is precipitated onto the back of the glass, and then coated with a protective composition which excludes the atmosphere.—Boston Budget.

## LONELINESS OF THE CZAR.

Not a Man in the World More Deeply to be Pitted—The Nihilists.

There is not a man in the world more deeply to be pitted than the present emperor of Russia. The loneliness of kine, a loneliness naturally resulting from their place, which hardly admits of friendship, and does not admit of equality, is always terrible, and is frequently felt by themselves so severely that they look through all restraints of prudence and moral law in order to be rid of it. Better than not have friends, people before all things can disrobe their minds and spiritual slippers, they will give all to be free, or to women who could be bought without any such sacrifice of their states or their subjects. The loneliness of a czar as absolute as a Czar and as swiftly obeyed, so far above his subjects that Count Tolstoy, in the admirable series of historic sketches which he has written, "War and Peace," and issues as a novel, describes nobles as fainting with anguish at the sight of him, must be almost shocking. He is so utterly master, he can so completely and instantly make and unmake the hostile exertion of his will, he exerted it would be so deadly a force that he can have no true equal, friend, or easy companion.

He may, like Alexander II., try to get some camaraderie, or like many czars, surround himself with mistresses, but the distance remains always too great for the friendship, or for any perfect alleviation from society of the troubles of the world, any lightening of that burden of empire which, when his word is always final, presses on the conscience even of kine. It is scarcely possible to be so disinterested with a czar, if only for the terrible powers his mere friendly gaze in your hands, scarcely possible even for the czar not to perceive or suspect in every sentence uttered some covert intent. In any nature such a person must beget habitual suspicion, and with the czar is by nature or by habit through cruel experience, gloom, reserved and unsocial, the suspicion must rise into a masterful passion. Add that the czar has been drilled by the Nihilists into a life of almost constant conclusion; that he has reason to fear his life at every hour in the day and in the most unlikely quarters, that he is deprived of intimacies by his virtues, and as by the dread he inspires, and that he has no children old enough to share his thoughts, and we may imagine how gloomy and how near to the sources of fury and thought may be.—The Spectator.

## Dinner Parties at the Hotel.

It is becoming a part of the social programme to give one's entertainment, or less it is a small dinner party or luncheon at some restaurant or hotel. The new is that "society" turns the house out, out, upside down, and it is such a habit the hostess gladly avails herself of to hand some rooms in a fashionable hotel rather than to be put to so much trouble. People who live in big establishments are assigned with special reference to the duties of social life, rather than the trifling practice of owners of "light" houses; but the fact takes, nevertheless. Every one cannot include a ballroom in the ground plan of his or her town house.—Chicago Herald.

## Courtship by Telegraph.

A young man in Boston, proposed to a young lady in New York by telegraph, adding: "Answer yes or no at my expense." She sent him 600 words of explanation without coming to any conclusion. Very few girls will wait for a courtship by telegraph. It is the worst method.—Boston Herald.

## MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

## THE HUSBAND PREPARES A GRAND SURPRISE FOR HIS WIFE.

He guarantees to furnish plenty of milk for the family—The Cow and Calf. The Butcher's Explanation—Effects of artificial milk.

What's the trouble? exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he rushed into the sitting room without taking time to leave his hat and coat on the hall rack.

—Four relations dead?

—Naw! Mrs. Bowser, for the past two or three weeks I have been preparing a surprise for you—a great surprise. Now much milk do we use around the house daily?

—Three quarts of milk and a pint of cream.

—Exactly, Mrs. Bowser, exactly. And I can get you twenty-four cents. You call it milk, but what is it? A compound of milk and water, which must kill its infants in a few days.

—And are you going to change milk-cows?

—Exactly, Mrs. Bowser, I am going to get a new husband after this!

—You are going to—

—Yes, I'm going to buy a cow!

—But you always get cheated on such things.

—That's all you know about it! When I don't make 25 per cent. profit I don't get it. A cow will be the best thing for yourself. There are twelve quarts of milk per day, at six cents per quart. That's seventy-two cents per day or \$24.00 per week. Take out seventy-two cents as the cost of her keeping, and you have a clear profit of \$4.28. Is that good? We can't use over four quarts a day and can therefore sell eight to neighbors. Just speak to Green and Smith's folks, will you?

—MR. BOWSER'S WARNING.

Mr. Bowser, don't you remember our pig?

—Pig? What has a Durham cow got to do with a short horn pig? And besides, your own best conduct killed that animal. Mrs. Bowser, don't you dare attempt any tricks on my cow. I don't want a scandal but I'll divorce you if you ever look cross-eyed at her.

—Well, well, I'll see how you'll come out.

—Oh, yes—throw cold water on my efforts to give you all the comforts of life. It's a wonder to me that I don't get discouraged and go to the gutter, as many a good man has.

Early the next morning a woman appeared with a cow and calf, having them behind her wagon. The calf was tied as well as the cow, and I noticed that it seemed to be doing its best to keep away from her. This seemed so singular that I went to the back door to speak to Mr. Bowser about it, but he promptly called me back.

—Get back there! Do you want to get the cow excited and her blood heated?

He paid for his new milk cow and calf and went to the barn, and after giving them an hour to quiet down he came back to me. After looking the animal over I asked:

—Mr. Bowser, how old is that calf?

—None weeks.

—And that cow is its mother?

—No, mother. You don't think she's its grandfather, do you? You must be going soft in the head!

—Do you notice that she won't own it?

—No, she's ready to cripple it if it comes near her.

—Mr. Bowser, you go in and attend to the calf and that will give you a chance to stare at this barnyard scene. You have become cross-eyed and blind!

—I don't, but two hours later, when he came in to see how the calf was, I slipped and fell on my back.

—That's the way of it, Bowser. That calf has more than you can handle. You can't handle it. The cow may be right, however, she looks like a fool.

—The calf was driven away, and Mr. Bowser put in the afternoon at making a bed and fixing buttons on the cow's collar.

—After supper he went out and saw the calf and was brought in a pile even with the calf on the kitchen table with the milk on it.

—What have you got on your hands, but I don't know.

—I got glasses for supper.

—You got a great deal about drinking glasses for supper, and the cook was told to get the neighborhood to drum up business. He held me in lofty contempt and finally melted enough to give me a drink.

—I don't see taste any chalk in that!

—No, but did you observe that it had an odor?

—What do you mean?

—If that calf didn't belong to her what was it?

—He saw me turned as white as a sheet, and after a great effort managed to say: "The inference is that you don't know how to handle a cow."

—Mrs. Bowser, you killed off my hens, and you want the death of my pig! Take care you don't consume with my cow! There is a calf in that human being can be tamed.

Nothing further was said until next morning when the quantity of milk dropped off to four quarts. I began to wonder and amazement, but Mr. Bowser interrupted me with:

—I don't expect even that much this morning. She is grieving for her calf.

—The quantity at night was the same, and Mr. Bowser's marble brow wore a look of anxiety. At the end of a week the quantity had fallen to three quarts at a time, even with Mr. Bowser feeding the cow with a pound of meal per day. Then I ventured to observe:

—Mr. Bowser, I was satisfied from the fact that you had been swindled. That's all.

—You were? Well, I wasn't! She's a good cow, but I'll put her milk in a bucket and I'll put her for beef and I'll keep the best from her cost me.

—She yielded up about March to September, but no one liked to use, and she cost \$60 for fodder. Her first cost was \$42. Mr. Bowser was led to a suburban butcher for

\$50, and on the evening the case was concluded, and as we sat in the gloaming, I remarked:

—Well, it hardly paid us to buy the cow.

—It didn't, she I expected you'd be flinging out some fault-finding soon! Why didn't you pay her who coaxed me into buying her? Who did her malicious best to drive that cow to her grave? Mrs. Bowser, I just wish you had some husbands to live with!—Detroit Free Press.

The death rate at St. Petersburg exceeds the birth rate by nearly 100 per cent.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Stable manure, says Professor Chamberlain, of Iowa, is the best fertilizer on earth.

Professor Roberts favors a free use of cottonseed meal for cows, on account of its being a good milk producing food and the fertilizing properties it leaves in the droppings.

P. J. Berckman, Augusta, Ga., who has tested many varieties of strawberries, numbers the following rich sorts that thrive in moist soils: Sharpless, Wilson, Downing, Kentucky and Monarch of the West.

Josiah Hovey says that Crawford's Lot, Druid Hill, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Pincock, Reeves' Favorite and Stump are the cream of a long list of peaches certain to produce crops wherever peaches can be grown at all.

An experienced stockman tells that a ton of bran fed with two tons of hay is worth as much as four tons of hay fed alone to either horses, cattle or sheep. The feed cutter is necessary to make bran so profitable a feed.

Vick says: "The practice of spraying apple orchards just after the fruit has set with Paris green or London purple is coming more and more into favor, as it proves to be effective for the destruction of the codling moth, and with no injurious effects to fruit or trees."

Mortality Among Children.

Before the Paris Foundling hospital adopted the expedient of placing children in families in the country its mortality rates averaged 50 per cent. a year; under the new system the death rate sank to 30 per cent. for the whole time the foundlings were its wards, which enters the school age. The Hospital San Spirito in Rome reports the difference of mortality between the children it retains in asylum and those whom it places with families in the country at 88.75 to 12.80 per centum. This is for abandoned infants.—Charles D. Kellogg.

A Dog's Howling Note.

Dr. W. H. Walshe says that he once saw a dog who invariably uttered a heart rending howl when the note F sharp on the fifth line of the treble clef was struck on the piano. He had seen him rouse up out of apparent sleep at the sound. The animal proved, under repeated trials, perfectly indifferent to the semitone above and below that note, to its octaves and, in fact, to all other notes.

Precious Stones Imported.

The value of the precious stones honestly imported into the United States is between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 per annum, and it has been calculated that gems to half that sum escape payment of the duty.—Home Journal.

The lobster lays from 2,000 to 12,000 eggs, of which probably 1,000 are hatched.

England's Wheat Imports.

England, it is stated, now imports from Russia 5,000,000 hundred weight of wheat, against 10,000,000 fifteen years ago. In the same interval the import from America has increased from 12,000,000 hundred weight to 20,000,000.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Manures for Garden Purposes.

For garden purposes there is nothing better than well rotted stable manure, or any refuse vegetable or animal matter may be composted with advantage. This should be plowed in unless the soil is quite sandy and the manure very fine, when it may be applied on the surface, and simply harrowed or raked in. Plaster, salt, wood ashes, guano, ground bone, all are valuable and can be used to advantage in connection with the stable manure. Plaster should not be applied until the plants are well up. Ashes and salt should not be mixed with the other manures, and may be sown broadcast and raked in just before planting. Guano, ground bone and superphosphate give better results in one-half is sown broadcast at planting and the balance when the vegetables are half grown. In some cases sand, leeches ashes and peat on clay soils, and clay and muck on sandy soils, will prove as valuable as manures. Occasionally a spot which has been used for a garden for many years will become unproductive in spite of liberal manurings. We know of no other remedy than to abandon it for a garden, seed down to clover and allow it to remain two years, when it may be plowed under, and the garden will be found to have regained its original fertility.

Oat or Wheat Straw.

The question often arises among farmers as to the relative value of oat and wheat straw for feeding purposes. To make an accurate comparison between these straws it would be necessary that each kind should be cut at exactly the same stage of maturity, while in practice oats are usually cut at an earlier stage of ripeness than is wheat. Wheat straw in an average condition, according to the analysis of as high an authority as Dr. Volckner, contains between 1 and 2 per cent. of fatty matter, from 2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogenous compounds, 4 to 6 per cent. of sugar and mucilaginous matter, soluble in water, and about 30 per cent. of fiber in a sufficiently soft state to yield to the action of digestive liquids. Oat straw was found to be somewhat similar in composition as far as the proportions of oil and nitrogenous compounds are concerned, but it contained more sugar and extractive matter and a much larger proportion of digestible fiber. While in the case of wheat straw rather more than one-fourth of the total fiber is digestible, in the case of oat straw considerably more than one-half of the fiber is soluble. Oat straw, then, as a rule, is superior in feeding value, because it contains a much larger proportion of digestible fat forming and heat producing properties.—World.

## CITY POUND.

Impounded this 9th day of April, 1887, one Roan Bull, rising two years old. If not released before the 19th the same will be sold at the Pound at 10 o'clock on the 4th of May, to defray the costs of keep, &c., in accordance with the law of the City.

W. H. WHELDON,  
Pound Keeper.



## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oats, Cows, Hides, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedule, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract before such tender is called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must be made up in the money column in the Schedule the total market value of the goods they intend to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned, it is to be understood that the tenderer is to supply the same make, or a better one.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouses at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.

2. No tenderer supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department, and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.

3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the price named in the tender; that no additional charge for packing or any other account will be allowed, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Regina, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in Manitoba, the Superintendent of the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McGill, Winnipeg.

Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule, for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article of all points of delivery, no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.

5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their supplies to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such supplies to the tenderer.

6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be sent either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or at any one of the undesignated Indian Agencies.

## MANITOBA.

H. Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.  
F. Ogilvie, Portage la Prairie.  
A. M. MacKay, St. Peter's.

R. J. N. Pither, Fort Frances.  
Geo. McPherson, Assiniboia.  
John McIntyre, Swanton.

J. Reader, Grand Rapids.  
A. Mackay, Berens River.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

J. A. Marshe, Birdie.  
J. J. Campbell, Moose Mountain.  
A. McDonald, Cross Lake.

W. S. Grant, Assiniboia Reserve.  
P. J. Williams, File Hills.  
J. B. Lash, Muskegaming Reserve.

H. Keith, Roubidoux Hills.  
J. M. Rae, Prince Albert.  
J. A. McKay, Union Lake.

G. G. Smith, Victoria.  
J. A. Mitchell, Edmonton.  
W. Anderson, Peace Hills.

S. R. Lucas, Peace Hills.  
W. Peckington, Blood Reserve.  
M. Beag, Blood Crossing.

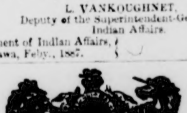
W. C. McDonald, Success Reserve.  
and that attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

7. These Schedules must not be mutilated; they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for, and tenderers should in the covering letter, accompanying their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,  
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, Feb. 1887.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 2nd May, 1887.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tenders will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspaper inserters this advertisement without authority having been obtained.

FRED WHITE,  
Comptroller N.W.M. Police.

Ottawa, March 25th, 1887.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of early exit habits, the result of "quack" or "folk" who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN who are broken down from the effects of abuse or overwork, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excesses, send for and read M. V. Lubin's Treatise on Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to you on receipt of the stamps. Address M. V. LUBIN, 47 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

## 'The Ladies' Attention

IS REQUESTED TO THE

## Mammoth Special Sale of DRESS GOODS CHEAPSIDE,

For ONE WEEK only, commencing on Saturday, the 30th instant, and to continue until Friday, the 6th of May, when we will offer, without reserve, the whole of our well-known Stock of over SIX HUNDRED PIECES of Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Suitings, at the following reductions,

WHICH ARE REGARDLESS OF COST PRICE.

Dress Goods	Reg. Price	Sale Price	Cashmeres	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Do.	20	15	Do.	35	25
Do.	25	18 1/2	Do.	40	30
Do.	30	22	Do.	50	38
Do.	35	28	Do.	60	47
Do.	40	30	Do.	75	58
Do.	45	33	Do.	90	70
Do.	50	37 1/2	Do.	1.00	79
Do.	75	58	Do.	1.25	1.00

As our whole Stock throughout is marked in Plain Figures you can come feeling assured that the above reductions are bona-fide, and our Dress Goods Stock is, without exception, the finest and largest in Brandon.

We make the time a week in order to give our Customers out of town a chance to avail themselves of this GREAT CHANCE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

We also offer the most complete Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c., at the lowest possible figures to be had in Canada.

## GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Buy your Dress Goods at Cheapside.

## F. NATION &amp; CO.,

Corner Rosser Avenue & 8th Street.

ROSE & CO.,  
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
Rosser Ave., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO CORNER 10th STREET)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

## THORLEY

## Horse and Cattle Food.

ALL THE LEADING PATENT MEDICINES,

English, American and Canadian, kept in Stock.

## PURE DRUGS at LOWEST PRICES

A First-Class Dispenser on hand, Day & Night.

## SAVE IT



## That DOLLAR of Yours!

There are hundreds of places to spend it.

There is one place to save it.

Paisley gives you all the quality and style the others do, in DRY GOODS, with Millinery, Mounts, Feathers, Flowers, and all kinds of Fancy Goods added, but 'tis

## PAISLEY ALONE SAVES THE DOLLAR

for you all. Wary, chary, mistrustful people, that must see to believe, are especially invited to cast their optic over Paisley's

## Bargains for Spring,

which equal anything you ever saw for quality, variety and style, and are now selling rapidly a

## MONEY SAVING PRICES

\* Save One Dollar, save Five Dollars, save Ten Dollars. You have it all your own way, for the more you buy the more you save, providing you spend your money at

## PAISLEY'S,

Rosser Ave. BRANDON

## MOOSE HUNTING.

ONE MAN DOES THE WORK WHILE  
THE OTHER SEES THE FUN.Pleasures of Hunting by Jack Light.  
How the Moose, Feeding by Night,  
Becomes the Prey of the Hunter.  
After the Shot.

The moose seeks his food where the yellow water lily is found. It is not, however, the leaves from the blossoms which are sought, but the roots. These extend in a perfect network through the mud in which they grow, attaining a thickness exceeding a man's arm and an indefinite length. There is no disputing about tastes, and consequently we will not criticise the moose for being so fond of this vegetable. But to the human palate it is dry, insipid and pucky. To obtain this he will wade out into the water and submerge his head beneath the surface until even his ears are submerged. Then having wrenched a chunk of greater or less length from its bed, he withdraws his head, and dripping water from each of the numerous angles which characterize his ugly physiognomy, he stands the picture of pure animal enjoyment, chewing away at one end of the root, while the other sticks out of his mouth like a cigar. To catch him in the middle of this performance is the constant burden of the hunter's prayers.

Should the night promise to be still, warm and dark, the hunter takes the floor of his jack until it shines like silver, and breathes upon and wipes its glass lens until it is spotless. The lamp within should emit a powerful light, but the casing must be so constructed that not the faintest glimmer can escape until its aid is required, and a hinged cover, which caps the glass, is dropped.

In this, as in most other forms of moose hunting, two forms of the company—one to do the work while the other takes in the fun—and, as in many other things in this life, ultimate success depends more on the skill of the former than on that of the latter.

After the jack has been lit some twenty minutes, so that the maximum of light possible without smoke is reached, the pair betake themselves to the canoe. Blankets are spread on the bottom of the boat to deaden any motion of the feet. He who is to shoot seats himself in the bow, while his companion first wraps him in blankets and then arranges the jack. This is best suspended from a tree, but the right hand, but it should be connected with his head that the beam of light will follow its every motion when the jack is open. With the glass uncovered, the rifle is thrown to the shoulder, and the connection of the jack with the headgear is so adjusted that when the most convenient aim is taken it will be directly in the center of illumination. Thus both sights of the rifle are perfectly visible, and the difficulty is no longer to shoot with accuracy, but only to obtain a sufficiently distinct view of the object to be hit.

When this is complete the other takes his place in the canoe, folds his blanket over his lap, and, grasping his paddle, pushes from the bank. The jack is then closed, and complete darkness and silence follow.

As noiseless as the shadow of a cloud, the canoe steals along, and hour after hour its occupants, relying solely on the sense of hearing, strain every nerve to detect an indication of the near neighborhood of the game they seek. At last comes a low and measured sound—slosh, slosh, slosh, and then all is still again. The heart of the hunter thrills within him to the size of a lemon, and the life into his throat, where it keeps up such a thumping that it seems impossible that the noise should escape the quick ear of the game. With the utmost caution the rifle is brought to the full rest, and the left hand freed, ready to open the jack at the pre-arranged signal, which it is the duty of the paddler to give.

Every ache and pain is at once forgotten in the all-absorbing question, Will he remain in the water or take to the land, and, baring himself in the woods, escape? For he is still far beyond the range of the jack, and not till it will surely show him up must it be opened. If the motion of the canoe was slow before, it seems doubly so now, and minute after minute, each apparently an hour, drags on, and still the noise, repeated at intervals, seems to near.

At length, after a seemingly endless delay, comes the signal to open the jack, and the light streams forth. There he stands, mid deep in the water, dim, shadowy and monstrous, his eyes glaring green in the light, with the malice of a demon. He will stay but for a second, and only to decide which way to retreat. Raise the rifle slowly, but lose no time. Draw as carefully as though shooting at a two-inch bull's-eye, and give it to him right through—not behind—the middle of the fore shoulder. For a second the smoke obscures the result. Is he down or up? In either case, does he again if you can, but if you cannot, close the jack at once. Now is no time to ask your companion: Do you think I hit him? If you were silent before, he doubly so now, and listen. Does he burst into and tear through the woods as though he had gone into the kindling wood business and was laying in a winter's stock, and do you hear him crashing and smashing until the sound dies away on the distant mountain side? It was a clear miss, or at best a grazing. But not the upstart dies away and a silence you can almost feel ensues.

What sound is that from the neighboring woods? There he is! You can hear him breathe and wheeze at every inspiration. It is well. The shot was a little too far back, but it was pretty well placed all the same. Now withdraw with the stiffness of death itself, and not until at least half a mile intervenes whisper to your companion: "Well, I guess that's our moose, what do you think?"

For if from any act of yours he discovers that has hurt him, particularly if you attempt to land, he will either attack at once, in which case you will be in desperate peril, or he will travel till he drops, perhaps miles and miles away, and the foxes and other marauders of the forest alone will profit by his death. Whereas if you leave him to attribute his distress to a stroke of lightning or a fit of indigestion, or to any cause other than the agency of man, you

will land him in the morning, if not lying dead, where you last heard him, at all events so circled that you may still hunt him with the certainty of success.—Henry P. Wells in Harper's Magazine.

**Photographs of Surgical Operations.**  
Dr. Gerster, brother of the celebrated prima donna, is making a collection of instantaneous photographs of difficult surgical operations for the benefit of students. Each photograph is taken under his personal direction, and is intended to show them precisely the best method of placing the patient, arranging the auxiliaries, and holding the instruments.

**A Chinook Wind.**  
A Bostonian, who has just returned from a flying trip to Portland, Ore., relates how he left Chicago with the mercury at zero, and went on to find it constantly sinking, until with two locomotives it was difficult to get up steam enough to drag the train; and with a roaring fire in the cars it was still necessary to keep muffled in furs to be anything nearly comfortable. He says that in crossing snowy plains through Dakota, when everybody was bundled up to the eyes, a man accustomed to the country suddenly threw back his heavy winter collar, exclaiming:

"There, we've struck a Chinook wind. Now we are all right. I'm going out on the platform."

Those not accustomed to the idiosyncrasies of the American climate in that special locality regarded the man as insane himself, but when the platform was visited by the more daring ones it was discovered that the temperature was that of a mild spring day. The snow everywhere was visibly melting with much rapidity, and the mysterious wind seemed to have blown in a new season. The name of this warm breeze is the same as that of a tribe of Indians of British Columbia, who perhaps manufacture it, and it is said to be so warm that it destroys three or four feet of snow in a single night. The gentleman who relates this thermic voyage closes by relating how when he arrived at Portland pines were blooming in the garden beds, and mildness had possession of the land; an ending which is especially effective in these frozen days.—Providence Journal.

**Preparation of Sherbet.**  
The Sherbet in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied, and of which there are many varieties—from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it. Preparing sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in this country as Persia, and one upon which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar, and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve for winter consumption.

Another sherbet is much drunk, which I must not omit to mention, called guzangoben, made from the honey of the tamarisk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the produce of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insect is collected and the honey is preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used; in all other classes sherbet is served in china bowls, and drunk from deep wooden spoons curved in pearwood.—Belgravia.

**Work of an Amateurs.**  
Pushed as the writer always is to the highest rate of speed which he commands, he must lend every energy to the task. Brain and muscle must be strained to the utmost to accomplish his work, and the notes completed, he must set to work with assiduity to transcribe them for use, a task requiring as he knows four times the period occupied by the dictation, but which fact many otherwise intelligent amateurs are frequently unable to comprehend. The strangest experience of shorthand writers is the inability of the employer to understand the difference between a spoken and written language as to the proportion of time required to produce them respectively, and the annoyance which is the outgrowth of this ignorance is one of the peculiar hardships of the shorthand writer.

It is as though a messenger should be required to emulate a racehorse in celerity of motion. He therefore bends all his energies to hasten his transcript, and his day's work leaves him fatigued beyond any of his fellow clerks. For this reason the work is not adapted to women. The strain is too great, and although in some instances a good constitution may enable the worker to endure for years, injury is sustained which is generally irreparable.—F. P. Fairbanks in the Journalist.

**The Bill Always Correct.**  
"I see you have got me down for burning 2,600 feet of gas in December," he said as he laid the bill down on the counter.

"Yes, December generally runs up the gas bills."

"But we were not at home in December. We left here on the last day of November, and didn't get back until the 2d of January."

"But the meter says you consumed it."

"Well, I can prove that the house was shut up."

"Did you find everything all right when you returned?"

"Yes, except that some one had broken in and stolen a few towels."

"Ah, that explains! I knew the meter couldn't lie! You see, they had to light the gas to find the towels, and your bill is correct."—Detroit Free Press.

**Was Model of a Human Body.**  
The wax model of a normal human body, which, under the auspices and direction of Councilor Professor Waldeyer, is being made at the Berlin School of Anatomy by Sculptor Schuetz, was for the first time used, a fortnight ago, at one of the medical courses. Its completion will take some years yet; meanwhile the artist is only allowed to work in Professor Waldeyer's study. Thus far, no less than seventy corpses have been required for the accurate execution of the model.—Boston Transcript.

## Money to Loan. "EXCELSIOR,

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

[LIMITED.]

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.

C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal.

A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.

A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.

K. H. Hunter, Esq., Inspector.

W. Haesler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of real estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICE—115 Argus street, 236, Main Street, Winnipeg.

L. M. LEWIS, Manager.

DALY &amp; COLDWELL.

BARRISTERS, &amp;c.

Agents for BRANDON.

CALL AT

A. O. KERR'S

For Sample Package

Pure Gold Baking Powder,

One trial will convince you it is the

BEST.

Starberry, Raspberry

AND

BLACK CURRANT JAMS

BY THE POUND.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS &amp; GROCERIES

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CHOICE BISCUITS

in great variety.

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap &amp; Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable

Winter

Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

SMALL-POX!

Marks Can be Removed

LEON &amp; CO.

London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned

Obliterator,

Which removes Small-pox. Marks of however long standing. The application is simple and harmless, causes no inconvenience and contains nothing injurious.

Price, \$2.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

LEON &amp; CO.'S "DEPILATORY."

Removes Superfluous Hair in a few minutes without pain or unpleasant sensation, never to grow again. Simple and harmless. Full directions sent by mail. Price \$1.00.

C.E.O. W. SHAW, GENERAL AGENT

219 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Here you are Gentlemen.

Wm. Wilson,

THE

BEST Horse Shoer

In the City, also

CARRIAGE BUILDING

AND

General Blacksmithing

9TH STREET BRANDON.

GENTLEMEN, Give us a call.

## Is the Motto of the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN COY.

Their Instruments are made in the most substantial manner, from the best material that can be had.

THE

UXBRIDGE ORGAN

ELEGANT IN DESIGN

While the finish is

DURABLE &amp; COMPLETE in every part.

The Company's intention is that no inferior work shall leave their factory, they have now been running nearly fifteen years, and always give a five years' warranty with each organ.

Please call on our agent,

MR. JOHN RO'S,

BRANDON,

Who will be pleased to show you some of our organs.

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MFG. CO.,

UXBRIDGE, ONT.

NOTICE.

TO Millers and others in the

Northwest Territories and

in Manitoba west of the

First Principal Meridian

only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agents, in the Northwest Territories, up to noon of Friday, the Twenty-ninth of April, 1886.

AGENTS.

H. Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.

J. A. Markle, Birtle.

J. J. Campbell, Moose Mountain.

J. McDonald, Crooked Lake.

W. S. Grant, Assiniboine Reserve.

P. J. Williams, File Hills.

J. E. Lash, Muskegung Reserve.

H. Keith, and no tender will be entertained.

J. M. Rae, Prince Albert.

J. A. McKay, Battleford.

G. G. Mann, Fort Assiniboine.

J. A. Mitchell, Victoria.

W. Anderson, Edmonton.

S. E. Lucas, Fort Assiniboine.

W. Pocklington, Blood Reserve.

M. Begg, Blackfoot Crossing.

W. C. de Balthaz, Sucker Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relating to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named Agents, from the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Tenders must be accompanied by an acceptable cheque, approved by the Agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount tendered, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract for the full amount of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract, or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by one or more acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a period of ten days, commencing on the day of the opening of the tender, and continuing until the day of the opening of the tender, and continuing until the day of the opening of the tender.

Tenders not accompanied by an acceptable cheque, approved by the Agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount tendered, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract for the full amount of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract, or his tender will not be entertained.

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## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and ailments of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of vitality, etc., I will send a receipt for one year, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. John J. McKim, New York City.

The Remedial Compound

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all the Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our

Female Population.

This REMEDIAL COMPOUND consists of

Vegetable Properties that



# BANKRUPT DRESS GOODS

## THE RED FLAG DRY GOODS & BARGAIN HOUSE

Have been fortunate in securing this week, part of a first class Dry Goods House in Winnipeg, consisting of

150 Pieces of New and Fashionable Dress Goods.	170 Pieces of Latest Patterns in Dress Gingham and Shirtings.
200 Pieces of English Prints, fast colors.	A full assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Which we will place on our Counters, to be Sold 25 per Cent. Less than Wholesale Prices.

Now Ladies is your time to secure Cheap and Beautiful DRESS GOODS.

We have now the Latest Stock and Best Assortment of Dress Goods at the Lowest Prices of any House West of Winnipeg.

## IN CLOTHING AND HATS

We have the entire stock of Brown & Coblenz, of Winnipeg, which we are Selling at 75c. on the Dollar.

Don't buy a Suit of Clothes, Hat, or Tie, or Furnishings of any kind, until you inspect this Mammoth Stock.

# SOMERVILLE & CO.,

Sign of the Red Flag, opposite the Queen's Hotel.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.

Bankrupt Prints.

Bankrupt Gingham.

## BANKRUPT PRICES.



### TENDERS.

**SEALED TENDERS**, marked "For Mount Sed Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the City Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, May 30th, 1887.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at the Mount Sed Police Post in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an amount of Canadian bank cheque for an amount of ten per cent. of the total value of the goods tendered for, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the contract contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspaper in inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,  
Comptroller, N.W.M. Police,  
Ottawa, March 25th, 1887.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a Fair Profit.  
I never profess to  
SELL GOODS  
FOR  
Less Than Cost.

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go elsewhere.  
**W. H. Hooper.**



### MAIL CONTRACTS

**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 13th May, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week, each way, between Glendinning and Pilot Mound, computed distance 29 1/2 miles, and once per week, each way between Pilot Mound and Roseberry, computed distance 22 miles, from 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, via Preston, Morningside, Glenora and Roseberry.

The Mails to leave Pilot Mound on Mondays, at 8 a.m., arrive at Roseberry at 1.30 p.m., leave Roseberry same day at 2.30 p.m., and arrive at Pilot Mound at 8 p.m. Leave Pilot Mound on Thursdays, at 8 a.m., arrive at Glendinning at 1.30 p.m., leave Glendinning on Saturdays at 3.30 p.m., and arrive at Pilot Mound at 3.30 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices on the route and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, 1st April, 1887.

### Brandon Employment Bureau

If you want help.  
If you want employment.  
If you want to buy or sell a farm,  
Apply to  
**A. C. WELLS & CO.**

**Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS**

**D. M. FERRY & CO.**  
are admitted to be the  
LARGEST SEEDSMEN  
in the world.

**D. M. FERRY & CO'S**  
Illustrated, Descriptive & Tricolor  
SEED CATALOGUE  
For 1887  
will be mailed  
FREE to all  
applicants, and  
to last season's  
customers  
without cost.  
Simply send a  
few lines to  
D. M. FERRY & CO.,  
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